AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1-6. (canceled)

7. (currently amended) ~~Method according to claim 6 wherein the recovery includes:~~ A method for recovering a polysaccharide from a fermentation broth, comprising:

[[-]] mixing [[the]] a polysaccharide fraction with ~~a cationic~~ an anionic detergent; and

adding alcohol until a concentration ~~which~~ is below [[the]] a concentration necessary for precipitating the polysaccharide,

wherein the method comprises a maximum of 4 precipitation steps, and the method omits employment of phenol, high-speed centrifugation, ultracentrifugation and chromatography.

8. (currently amended) ~~Method~~ The method according to ~~claim 6~~ claim 7, comprising:

~~using~~ employing a cationic detergent to precipitate the polysaccharide or part of the contaminants from the supernatant to obtain a first polysaccharide fraction;

~~using~~ employing alcohol to precipitate the polysaccharide from the first polysaccharide fraction to obtain a second polysaccharide fraction;

subjecting the second polysaccharide fraction to an alcohol precipitation in the presence of [[an]] the anionic detergent, whereby the alcohol is present in [[a]] the concentration which is below the concentration at which the polysaccharide precipitates;

precipitating the polysaccharide from the soluble fraction ~~using~~ employing alcohol to obtain a polysaccharide precipitate; and

dissolving the polysaccharide precipitate and subjecting it to concentration and diafiltration.

9-18. (canceled)

19. (currently amended) ~~Method according to claim 7 comprising:~~ A method for recovering a polysaccharide from a fermentation broth, comprising:

~~using~~ employing a cationic detergent to precipitate the polysaccharide or part of the contaminants from the supernatant to obtain a first polysaccharide fraction;

~~using~~ employing alcohol to precipitate the polysaccharide from the first polysaccharide fraction to obtain a second polysaccharide fraction;

subjecting the second polysaccharide fraction to an alcohol precipitation in the presence of an anionic detergent, whereby the alcohol is present in a concentration which is below [[the]] a concentration at which the polysaccharide precipitates;

precipitating the polysaccharide from the soluble fraction ~~using~~ employing alcohol to obtain a polysaccharide precipitate; and

dissolving the polysaccharide precipitate and subjecting it to concentration and diafiltration,

wherein the method comprises a maximum of 4 precipitation steps, and the method omits employment of phenol, high-speed centrifugation, ultracentrifugation and chromatography.

20. (canceled)

21. (new) The method according to claim 7, wherein the anionic detergent comprises sodium deoxycholate.

22. (new) The method according to claim 7, wherein the anionic detergent has a final concentration of about 0.1-1% w/v.

23. (new) The method according to claim 7, wherein the alcohol comprises ethanol.

24. (new) The method according to claim 8, wherein the alcohol during the step of employing alcohol to precipitate the polysaccharide from the first polysaccharide fraction to obtain a second polysaccharide fraction has a final concentration of about 60-74% w/v.

25. (new) The method according to claim 8, wherein the alcohol during the step subjecting the second polysaccharide fraction to an alcohol precipitation in the presence of an anionic detergent has a final concentration of about 10-50% w/v.

26. (new) The method according to claim 8, wherein the alcohol during the step dissolving the polysaccharide precipitate and subjecting it to concentration and diafiltration has a final concentration of about 60-85% w/v.

27. (new) The method according to claim 8, wherein the cationic surfactant comprises hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide.

28. (new) The method according to claim 7, wherein the polysaccharide is obtained from *Haemophilus influenza* type b.

29. (new) The method according to claim 19, wherein the anionic detergent comprises sodium deoxycholate.

30. (new) The method according to claim 19, wherein the anionic detergent has a final concentration of about 0.1-1% w/v.

31. (new) The method according to claim 19, wherein the alcohol comprises ethanol.

32. (new) The method according to claim 19, wherein the alcohol during the step of employing alcohol to precipitate the polysaccharide from the first polysaccharide fraction to obtain a second polysaccharide fraction has a final concentration of about 60-74% w/v.

33. (new) The method according to claim 19, wherein the alcohol during the step subjecting the second polysaccharide fraction to an alcohol precipitation in the presence of an anionic detergent has a final concentration of about 10-50% w/v.

34. (new) The method according to claim 19, wherein the alcohol during the step dissolving the polysaccharide precipitate and subjecting it to concentration and diafiltration has a final concentration of about 60-85% w/v.

35. (new) The method according to claim 19, wherein the cationic surfactant comprises hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide.

36. (new) The method according to claim 19, wherein the polysaccharide is obtained from *Haemophilus influenza* type b.